

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1874.

NUMBER 152.

DRY GOODS.

GOLDEN HARD COAL!

We have reduced our price for

WILKES-BARRE COAL

TO

\$8.00 Per Ton,

DELIVERED.

E.L. Hedstrom & Co.

71 Washington-st.

COAL!

HARD COAL REDUCED.

Proximity and unreserved sale of the Envire Winter Stock of one of the Largest and Finest Assortments of

DRY GOODS

IN THE WEST.

The Golden Opportunity

For those who care to SAVE MONEY in purchasing.

The following are a few among hundreds of Special Bargains now being sold.

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

1000 Remnants Irish Linen at 25 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Table Linens, 35, 40 and 45 cts.

15-Lb. Linen Table Damasks, 50 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Brown Linen Table Cloths for 50 cts. each.

15-Lb. Linen Damask Table Napkins, \$1.00 doz.

15-Lb. Linen Damask Doilies, 75 cts. doz.

15-Lb. Linen Crash Towels, 8 and 10 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Linen Huckaback Towels, 10 and 12 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Linen Knit Towels, 10, 12-1/2 and 15 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 15 and 20 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 20 and 25 cts. yd.

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15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 50 and 55 cts. yd.

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15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 70 and 75 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 75 and 80 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 80 and 85 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 85 and 90 cts. yd.

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15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 115 and 120 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 120 and 125 cts. yd.

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15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 150 and 155 cts. yd.

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15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 160 and 165 cts. yd.

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15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 200 and 205 cts. yd.

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15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 210 and 215 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 215 and 220 cts. yd.

15-Lb. Linen Damask Towels, 220 and 225 cts. yd.

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THE FARMERS.

Address of Master Cochrane, of the Wisconsin State Grange.

Showing the Rapid Growth of the Organization.

The National Grange Called upon to Decide the Political Privileges.

Circular to Wisconsin Congressmen and Their Replies.

Arraignment of the Federal Congress for Ignoring the Interests of the People.

Reports of Secretary, Treasurer, and Other Officers.

Address of Worthy Master Brown, of the Michigan State Grange.

The Order Reported in a Very Flourishing Condition.

Common Sense Resolutions Adopted by the McLean County Farmers' Club.

The Wisconsin State Grange. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 21.—The Convention met promptly at 9 a.m., Master Cochrane in the chair, but after opening he referred to confer the fifth degree upon a few delegates, and Overseer Hubbard took his place.

The report.

Report of the Secretary, State Deputy, Treasurer, Executive Committee, and Purchasing Agent were read. The Secretary's report shows that the number of Granges and their total membership in Wisconsin is substantially the same as reported in the dispatch of Monday last. His expenses for the past year have been: Postage, \$9,69; stationary and printing, \$11,35; express, \$11,35; Post-Office drawer, \$4; seal and Grange book, \$9,65; telegrams, \$2,65; salary for 5 quarters, \$250. The number of Granges reported is 304, or nine times as many working Granges as there were a year ago. He hoped to have been able to make a full report at this time, but some twenty-five Granges, organized since Oct. 1, 1873, have neglected to report and pay dues.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Treasurer Cary reported receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1874, \$4,517, direct to the State Grange, leaving \$1,760 now in the Treasury. The expenses of the Convention will be over \$5,000, which will necessitate the negotiation of a loan to meet it until next quarter's dues are received. Otherwise the Treasurer's reports afford a flourishing condition.

THE STATE GRANGE.—Master Cochrane, in his report, says: "All the work in his department has, so far been preparatory, but little having been done by him to assist members in the purchase of agricultural implements, etc. Up to date, 5, he has received for sale \$145,625 worth of agricultural training postage, etc., \$167,40. He then proceeds to the subject of Granges and their purpose, and says that for want of unity the farmers have lost their influence in Congress, and that the time has come of capital. He dwells upon the importance of establishing manufacturers so as to avoid extensive shipment to great distances, but finds that it is impossible to avoid importers of agricultural implements, and that the same must unite and both ship and purchase in large quantities. To accomplish this he proposes these considerations: First, facilitate to exhibit, more, in the United States, and to the world, to our products on selected streets in order to create a volume of trade sufficient to be satisfactory; third, ability to aggregate value given to us by wholesale; fourth, such authority given to our agents to purchase on our behalf, as to give them contracts. To carry out these ideas the establishment of co-operative purchasing-agencies is necessary. The fraternal spirit of the organization is irreconcileable with this, though. Farmers need pecuniary relief. The organization for business purposes is a necessity. He says it is nonsense to endeavor to conduct business upon a fraternal basis. Farmers are the people, and the farmers must furnish it. The local councils have done much to concentrate means for co-operative purchase and sale, but the stockmen in the state have not, comparatively speaking, done as much as we might expect. The following officers were elected up to 10: For Master, Col. J. C. Cochrane; Dodge County; Overseer, W. D. Walworth; Walworth County; Treasurer, Wm. D. C. Steward; President, Paul C. Johnson; Vice-President, A. J. Sexton; Kilbourn City; Chaplain, E. F. Dunham; Winnebago County; Treasurer, probably Cary, of Rock County.

THE MCLAIN COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 21.—The County Grange's Club assembled in this city to-day, about 250 delegates being present, representing nearly all the Clubs and Granges of the county. The session continued all day and late in the evening, and many interesting discussions were had. The following officers were elected: R. M. Guy, of Leroy, President; A. C. Johnson, of Dale, Secretary.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were adopted, of which the following is the substance: That the advance of the Farmers' movement is a matter of congratulation; that all the legislative efforts of the country to that end are right, and should be aided; that the Grange is to be congratulated for its rapid growth, and to improve the condition of agriculture in the country; that the Anti-Monopoly is entitled to the hearty support of the people, and should be aided by every Club and Grange; that the assessment of the Grange is to be pursued; and that we are in favor of an equal chance. A small state resolution in progress, and must bring equal and exact justice to all men. There must be an equal distribution of the profits of labor. The time has come to stir up all the people in all their rights, and demand not only its whole share of what it produces, but that society shall award it all the dignity attached to any occupation.

The speech then gives the results of co-operation in England and other European countries, and closes by warning the fraternity that now is the time for them to strike; that if they do not achieve their just rights now, history only will record their wrongs.

These remarks were received very enthusiastically, and the Convention then adjourned, when the Master delivered his address, as follows:

THE MASTER'S ADDRESS.

Officers and Members of the State Grange: On the 19th day of October, 1873, the State Grange of Wisconsin was organized in Portage City. At the time there were some twenty-six Granges in the state.

GROWTH OF THE GRANGE.

A subsequent meeting was held on the 10th day of December following, at Ripon, and the by-laws were adopted. The meetings for the winter were held on the third Tuesday in January. At this the second session of the State Grange, there are, perhaps, 225 subordinate Granges in the State, with a membership of not more than 6,000 men, being an increase of nearly 300 Granges since our organization, a period of scarcely fifteen months. With a view to the probable increase next year, I will call your attention the necessity of making a change in the by-laws.

Michigan State Grange. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 21.—The State Grange at Allens' Hall at 2 o'clock, 600 delegates being present, of whom 150 were ladies. The session was opened and no reports were allowed to go out. A Publication Committee will be occupied in preparing for business to-morrow, during which were entitled to seats, and hearing the addresses of the President, and reporters. Committees were also appointed.

The fifth degree is to be conferred. About forty persons were initiated last night at a special session.

The demonstration here is very imposing. All the hotels are well filled, and if as many come to-morrow as are expected, Allens' Hall

will be much too small, and the largest public hall in the city will scarcely hold enough.

THE SPEEDY IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Convention, they called, are outside of the Order now, and soon to have grown up out of an absolute necessity. Some of the Councils in other States have performed the duty of sending the plan of the Order as to state officers with the same names, dates, etc., as provided for in the Order, thus preparing themselves to be embraced within it. The state by-laws need to be revised, and the State Grange should be made to provide for the enumeration of such officers of the Grange as are to be paid for their services.

On the 22d of Oct. a memorandum call was issued to the Grange of the State to take part in a Convention designed for POLITICAL ACTION.

I deemed it my duty to warn the Order against being compelled to participate in political action, as the subordinate Granges to meet with the Executive Committee at Waterloo to prevent serious consequences before the meeting of the Order. We have no right to think that the meeting resulted to the benefit of the Order. It is quite clear, however, that the liberal action of individual members of subordinate Granges to meet with the Executive Committee is contrary to the spirit of Article 12 of the constitution, and if permitted would demoralize the Order. And there would be a need for some action of the members of the Order, as it was proposed to such action. We have no right to think that the meeting resulted to the benefit of the Order. It is quite clear, however, that the liberal action of individual members of subordinate Granges to meet with the Executive Committee is contrary to the spirit of Article 12 of the constitution, and if permitted would demoralize the Order. 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Sums may be made by either draft, express, Post
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Letter, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.
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Cottage Grove and Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

WICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Management of the Standard Opera-Troupe. "Don Giovanni."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagements of the Royal Philharmonic Society.

GLOBE THEATRE—Engagements of the Royal Philharmonic Society.

WICHED UNITARIAN CHURCH—Ornery Monroe and Latin streets. Readings by Nettie Chase Wangdon.

A. F. A. HALL—Ornery Monroe and Clinton streets. Readings by Rev. J. E. McCrory. Subject: "Protestant Principles and How to Maintain Them."

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, January 22, 1874.

An amelioration of the Revenue laws has been made by the Senate in the passage of a bill that in cases of undervaluation, confection shall extend only to the items undervalued, and not, as has been the practice, to the entire invoice.

Both Houses of the Louisiana Legislature have passed the constitutional amendment proposed by Gov. Kellogg for the improvement of the State finances, and the House has passed the bill funding the State debt at 60 cents on the dollar.

About 150 ballots have been taken for Speaker in the Iowa Legislature without result, and both sides are naturally reported to be getting confused. The only sign of a break anywhere is the refusal of the Chairman of the Anti-Monopolist caucus to vote for the Anti-Monopolist candidate.

In resolving that they are in favor of exhausting the State power in regard to railroads before calling on the Federal Government, the Farmers of McLean County show that they are not ready for any such legislation as that proposed in Mr. McCrory's bill for the Federal regulation of railroads.

There is to be a meeting to-morrow at Pottsville of the coal operators. The announcement has caused a great deal of excitement among the miners, who are speculating whether it means a compromise or a union of the operators for better resistance to their demands. The situation is otherwise unchanged in the coal region, except that the strike has broken out in the Latrobe region.

The Samana Bay Company has not paid its last month's rent to the Dominican Government, as it has established no official relations with the new regime. At the same time, it is stated to have assumed \$6,500,000 of repudiated bonds of Santo Domingo, and to have obtained a loan of \$5,000,000 in London. This last statement is incomplete without the name of the capitalists who are so free with their money.

Senator Morton's action in having the credentials of Pinchbeck referred back to the Committee on Elections looks like a move towards ordering a new election in Louisiana, and is so understood by the Kelloggs. They held a caucus in New Orleans yesterday, and telegraphed Pinchbeck in great alarm that there was nothing they wanted less than a new election. They have heard the news from Texas.

Mr. Waite was unanimously confirmed as Chief-Judge by the Senate yesterday, nine Senators not voting. There were no speeches against the confirmation. Senator Seward made a solemn speech, enforcing the duty of Senators to inform themselves unmistakably of the fitness of the gentleman whose name was before them, and furnished the practice for this precept by declining to vote.

The debate in the Senate on the currency question has elicited almost incredible nonsense from some of the honorable Senators, but Mr. Merriman, of West Virginia, must be conceded to have surpassed all the others. Some of his associates have argued for inflation, and others for the opposite policy of a resumption of specie payments, but he is not to be confined to one side of a question, and boldly announced himself to be in favor of both an inflation of the currency and an immediate resumption of specie payments. The issue of one hundred millions of currency is the step he recommends to bring about specie payments on the 4th of July, 1874.

If the Senate concur in the action of the House concerning the Centennial Exposition, the country is "in" for an expenditure of about \$7,000,000 in aid of that enterprise of the thrifty Philadelphians. There is, of course, not the remotest suggestion of an appropriation in the resolution instructing the President to invite the representatives of foreign nations to take part in the Centennial. It is enough that the resolution announces that it is to be held "under the auspices of the United States." When the Great Powers of the world have accepted the invitation of the United States, what escape will there be from the argument that the United States must not disgrace its credit and hospitality for a little matter of a few millions?

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, with small changes in prices, except in corn. Meats were quiet and 5¢/lb. per pound, closing at \$1.15 and 5¢/lb. per pound. Lard was quiet and 5¢/lb. per pound, closing at \$1.00 and 5¢/lb. per pound. Oats were quiet and unchanged, at 5¢/lb. for shovels, 5¢/lb. for short ribs, 75¢/lb. for short clear, and 5¢/lb. for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were dull and 5¢/lb. per hundred, at 55¢/lb. per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was moderately active and 3¢/lb. higher, closing at \$1.35 and 3¢/lb. per gallon. Corn was in good demand, and 15¢/lb. higher, closing at 55¢/lb. and 3¢/lb. per gallon. Beans were more active and firm, at 7¢/lb. per pound. Barley was quiet and firm, at \$1.25 and 15¢/lb. per gallon. Oats were active and firm, at 5¢/lb. per gallon.

A bill is now pending in the Legislature to prevent the issue of fraudulent railroad stock and bonds. It provides that no certificate of stock shall be issued by any railroad company organized under the laws of this State, unless he paid to the company in cash the full amount of the stock to be issued. In the course of this argument the Chief-Judge gave an historical resume of the previous condition of the negro, and no well-informed person will question the entire accuracy of his statement. It reads as follows:

"A dog that gets all he wants is as much as a man. He ought to be what he is called—the most faithful of animals. Faithfulness was never so easy to give and so richly repaid. We lodge and feed the curios multitude and take the war of a tail in full pay. Elsewhere the dog is made to work. In Germany, he drags innumerable carts, aided by the woman who is harassed with him. He is the washerwoman's 'the seamstress', the scavenger's 'steed'. It is not desirable to turn women here into beasts of burden, but the other part of the arrangement is an admirable one. Why not make our dogs pay their way and utilize canine as well as equine power?"

A horse and a mule kicked together make a much better team for general work than two shares of railroad stock, one of which has been paid for and the other not. This fact has received numerous illustrations lately in this State. The latest is that which occurred at the stockholders' meeting of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, where two classes of votes were offered—one class consisting of the stock of towns which had issued their bonds in payment of the stock, and the other consisting of stock issued to a construction company without payment. In the prospective lawsuit growing out of this controversy for possession of the road it will be ultimately ascertained that the only valid stock of the road is that which has been paid for, and that all the rest is bogus and worthless.

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SPRINGFIELD.

Tilson's Ancient Claim for Military Equipment Allowed by Both Houses.

The Penitentiary Investigation a Fertile Theme of Gossip and Debate.

Warden Wham and the Commissioners Unreconciled.

The Brief History of the Illinois Car Company Epitomized.

A Senate Committee to Inquire Why the Cook County Taxes Have Not Been Extended.

A Heated Debate in the Senate on Sunday Liquor Selling.

Marshall Wishes to Make a Record for Cook County Politicians.

A WAR CLAIM PAID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TILSON'S BILL ALLOWED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21.—The House passed by 32 to 37 the Senate bill allowing Robert Tilson \$10,000 for a claim based on a contract between him and the State, for the supply of military equipments during the war. He took his pay in Auditor's warrants, and sat at a discount, and now claims the difference between the warrants and gold. The same claim was rejected by previous Legislatures on the ground that it was unjust, and that Tilson had given a receipt in full to the State. The Tilson being a resident of Quincy, his case was championed by more and more there.

The press and the people; it was more in their interest than in the general intelligence of the country, that the newspapers, were disposed to support the Tilson claim. The general poverty of the State would soon have been exposed as it would be fully by the masses that they were its supporters.

THE PAXTON.

Spurred at the ruling classes being the present financial and the leaders of the land, friends of the coming, when the crisis of the day, was the aristocracy, which was the occasion, told the workingmen no right to live.

The press and the people; but the workingmen were to take a contract at a low, the workingmen must get into the same system for it live the public works to effect, better work would be done would circulate more among the masses, and not remain in the situation.

PEAS OF CHICAGO

and redemption, and more especially the *States Zeitung*. He was the Times, which he recently said—“that is work should be no rights to be *States Zeitung*, too, threatened that the bourgeoisie of Chicago was the bourgeoisie of Paris did there.

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and the Illinois Car Company, consisting of the same members, the same Rosenfeld, and the same Becker, claimed to have \$100,000 capital. They had the bill for \$100,000 they sold to themselves in the game.

RECOGNIZED CREDIT MOBILIERS FIASCHIO.

In this way they converted the contract into all cash up, and then the stockholders of being personally liable under the law. The next move was to locate the stock in the same portion and putting the remainder where it could not be the most good, a la Oakey.

Others among the stockholders were ex-Warden Reid, ex-Commissioner Sam Jones, Frank Tracy, and D. Lawrence, of Springfield, in Indiana, and another in Cincinnati, others. Royer was elected President of the Company. Rosenfeld, Haines, Treasurer, Lawrence, Secretary, and the rest.

It is stated that part of the stock was assigned to a Penitentiary official, though unknown.

MOVED TO MAKE AWAY.

Inside the Prison. They erected buildings on the Penitentiary grounds, attaching them to the buildings in the prison, making them exempt from seizure. The contractors whose men had been hired were employed in erecting the buildings, when completed, were furnished with fine docks, which was to be worth \$40,000, of which \$20,000 was in machinery.

The contract was made by old management.

A SUPPLEMENTARY CONTRACT.

was executed, according to which the State is to pay the contractors in the first three installments, the first of which was paid in March next, the buildings being finished and equipped with the necessary machinery. The work of building cars was to have been completed, but

THE PAXTON.

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MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.

The money market shows very little change yet. Money continues to work rather slow, though the banks are accommodating all their regular customers, and some banks are taking in all the good paper, offered. The difference between the prices of cash wheat and "seller's March" is now about seven per cent. The difference represents a gain of about 20 per cent per annum for the use of the money over and above the insurance of the grain. This of course induces the investment of a great deal of money in carrying grain, and together with the holding of the large amount of pork here in the reason why money is not as abundant now as was anticipated a month ago that it would be at this time.

New York exchange was, quotable to-day at 35 to 50 cents per \$1,000 discount.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL.

The informal section of the Executive Committee of the Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, now from the Association due to our constituents' formal exclusion from the bank, and we cannot, therefore, say definitely that the other banks will refuse to take checks on the Mechanics' National. It is understood that they will refuse to take checks certified by the Mechanics' National, as the acceptance of such checks would release the drawer of the check and hold note that the Mechanics' National Bank is held responsible.

It was learned this afternoon that the Mechanics' National would not be the Clearing-House Committee for a stated period of time in which it might fit in with its affairs and continue in business. If such an application is made the committee probably would not accept it, as the association and the bank will bring the whole matter to a head.

There is little prospect that the Mechanics' will be able to get its affairs into any shape to continue in business, and, therefore, that the bank is unsafe for membership, and the sooner the Committee of the Governors appoints a Receiver, the better. In its recently-published statement for Dec. 31, 1901, the bank had \$1,200,000 of deposits, grain, not which it had an aggregate of "cash," "cash March," and "checks on city banks," to the amount of \$65,000. The \$65,000 given in the "cash" was due to the fact that the bank had \$1,200,000 on hand.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10:00: 246 cars wheat, 128 cars corn, 51 cars oats, 10 cars rye, 10 cars barley, 211 cars highwines, 107,000 bushels.

The receipts for each month of the year compare with those of the three preceding years as follows:

RECEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Flour, bush.	33,000	5,000	10,000	4,000
Wheat, bush.	205,010	25,000	115,000	10,000
Corn, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Oats, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Rye, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley, bush.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Broom corn, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Pork, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Beef, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Wool, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Bacon, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Beets, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Turnips, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Onions, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Carrots, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Apples, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Turnips, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Onions, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Carrots, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Apples, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Turnips, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Onions, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Carrots, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Apples, bush.	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
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